

F U L

- I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,
Though full of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryden.*
He is full of wants which he cannot supply, and compass'd
about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,
And frames his goddesses by your matchless charms. *Granville.*
3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.
Full of days was he; *Tickell.*
Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see.
4. Plump; faginated; fat.
A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a
fall, the wound inflamed. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
5. Saturated; sated.
I am full of the burnt offerings of rams. *Iso. i. 11.*
The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before
it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.
Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on de-
cayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*
7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.
Water digesteth a full meal sooner than any other liquor.
8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*
Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave full
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity
as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond's Praet. Cathechism.*
The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the
world full assurance of another life. *Tillotson's Sermon 5.*
9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.
At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed. *Genesis.*
After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow
them to drink as they please; but gallop them full speed, to
warm the water in their bellies. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*
10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.
Where my expressions are not so full as his, either our lan-
guage or my art were defective; but where mine are fuller
than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading
of him hath left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*
Should a man go about with never so set study to describe
such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which
is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few
words, so fit and proper, so full and express. *Woodward.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.
I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart;
but the saying is true, the empty vessel makes the greatest
found. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises
in the same more full and rebounding. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full rebounding line. *Pope.*
12. Mature; perfect.
In the sultanry of the Mamelukes, slaves reigned over fa-
milies of free men; and much like were the case, if you sup-
pose a nation, where the custom were that after full age the
sons should expulse their fathers and mothers out of their pos-
sessions. *Bacon's Holy War.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
Towards the full moon, as he was coming home one morn-
ing, he felt his legs faulter. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
14. Noting the conclusion of any matter, or a full stop.
Therewith he ended, making a full point of a hearty
sigh. *Sidney.*
15. Spread to view in all dimensions.
Till about the end of the third century, I do not remem-
ber to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a
full face: they always appear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*
FULL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.
When we return,
We'll see those things effected to the full. *Shak. Henry VI.*
He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well,
and preferred the dignity of it to the full. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by the foremen-
tioned authors to the full. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*
Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than express the full
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. iii.*
If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence answer to the full
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope's Criticism.*
2. The highest state or degree.
The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
3. The whole; the total.
The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy power to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at full. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

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- But what at full I know, thou know'st no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare.*
4. The state of being full.
When I had fed them to the full. *Jer. v. 7.*
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes
a perfect orb.
Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the
full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*
FULL. *adv.*
1. Without abatement.
In the unity of place they are full as scrupulous; for many
of their critics limit to that very spot of ground where the
play is supposed to begin. *Dryden's Dramatick Poesy.*
A modest blush he wears, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart. *Dryden.*
The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all
his care; but the hasty critic, who judges on a view, is full
as liable to be deceived. *Dryden's Aurengze. Preface.*
Since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryd. Virg. Paet.*
2. With the whole effect.
Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the horse's mouth
to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could
not perform without it. *Dryden's Duffesday.*
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly.
Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm arisht of the Stygian flood. *Addison on Italy.*
Full nineteen failors did the ship convey,
A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addis. Ovid.*
4. Directly.
He met her full, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*
He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming full,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden.*
At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden's En.*
5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or
strengthen their signification.
Why on your thigh, so goodly fear'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *F. 2.*
I was set at work
Among my maids; full little, God knows, looking
Either for such men or such business. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mar. vii. 9.*
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd full sad. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
You full little think that you must be the beginner of the
discourse yourself. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryden.*
Full well the god his sister's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts pursue. *Dryden.*
There is a perquisite full as honest, by which you have the
best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Swift.*
FULL is much used in composition to intimate any thing ar-
rived at its highest state, or utmost degree.
FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [full and blown.]
1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.
My glories are past danger; they're full-blown:
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud. *Denb. Sophy.*
My full-blown youth already fades apace;
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryden's Juven.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And fleers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*
FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [full and bottom.] Having a large
bottom.
I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having
paw'd a new suit of cloaths and a full-bottomed wig for a sum
of money. *Guardian, N^o. 166.*
FULL-EARED. [full and ear.] Having the heads full of grain.
As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,
O'er full-eared corn, or torrents raging course. *Denham.*
FULL-EYED. [full and eye.] Having large prominent
eyes.
FULL-FED. [full and fed.] Sated; fat; faginated.
All as a partridge plump, full-fed and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope's Dunciad.*
FULL-LADEN. [full and laden.] Laden 'till there can be no
more.
It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel pro-
mises should stoop down, like fruit upon a full-laden bough,
to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
FULL-SPREAD. [full and spread.] Spread to the utmost ex-
tent.
How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lavingering go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden.*
FULL-SUMMED. [full and summ'd.] Complete in all its parts.
The time was that the cedar stretched forth his imperial
branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and that the
king of birds nestled within his leaves, thick feathered, and
with full-jointed wings fastening his talons East and West;
but now the eagle is become half naked. *Hosel's 1st or. Forest.*
TO FULL. *v. a.* [full, Latin.] To cleanse cloath from its
oil or grease.
FULLAGE. *n. f.* [from full.] The money paid for fulling or
cleansing cloath.
FULLER. *n. f.* [full, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse
cloath.
The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*
His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so
as no fuller on earth can whiten them. *Mar. ix. 3.*
FULLERS EARTH. *n. f.*
Fullers earth is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and
unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown
colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and
generally has something of a greenish cast in it. The finest
fullers earth is dug in our own island. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
The fuller's earth of England is very various, and it very
much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which
is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations
in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward on Fossils.*
FULLERY. *n. f.* [from fuller.] The place where the trade of
a fuller is exercised.
FULLINGMILL. *n. f.* [full and mill.] A mill where the water
raises hammers which beat the cloath 'till it be cleaned.
By large hammers, like those used for paper and fulling-
mills, they beat their hemp. *Morimer.*
FULLY. *adv.* [from full.]
1. Without vacancy.
2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.
There are many graces for which we may not cease
hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but ne-
ver come to be fully had in this present life; and therefore,
when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have
their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final sa-
tisfaction of all such perpetual desires. *Hooker, b. v. f. 43.*
He fully possessed the entire revelation he had received from
God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Lacke.*
The goddess cry'd
It's enough, I'm fully satisfy'd. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*
FULMINANT. *adj.* [fulminant, Fr. fulminant, Latin.] Thun-
dering; making a noise like thunder.
TO FULMINATE. *v. n.* [fulmine, Lat. fulminare, French.]
1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noise or crack.
Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which
presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty
while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which
made it fulminate afresh. *Boyle.*
In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the ful-
minating damp. *Woodward's Natural History.*
3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.
TO FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of ter-
ror.
As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in Eng-
land, as now fulminated; so this constitution is out of use
among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
FULMINATION. *n. f.* [fulminatio, Latin; fulmination, French,
from fulmine.]
1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of censure.
The fulminations from the vatican were turned into ridi-
cule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
FULMINATORY. *adj.* [fulminatus, Latin; from fulminare.]
Thundering; striking horror.
FULNESS. *n. f.* [from full.]
1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.
Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the fulness of the
wine-press. *Numb. xviii. 27.*
To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, fulness,
and freedom. *King Charles.*
2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.
Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gra-
tulations, and congratulating their fulness only with their con-
tinuance. *South.*
4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.
The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclama-
tions and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed
were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very
demonstrations and fulness of the cry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

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5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.
He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be finished by such as the;
And she a fair divided excellence,
Whole fulness of perfection lies in him. *Shakespeare. K. John.*
6. Repletion; satiety.
I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich
tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of fulness, pride and
lust, wantonness and softness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
7. Plenty; wealth.
To lapse in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.
A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of
the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause
and induce. *Bacon's Essay 28.*
9. Largeness; extent.
There wanted the fulness of a plot, and variety of charac-
ters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have
been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*
10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour.
This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a
natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that
of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of
both. *Pope.*
FULSOME. *adj.* [from fulle, Saxon, foul.]
1. Nauseous; offensive.
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands;
And in the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*
He that brings fulsome objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of squills. *Roscommon.*
Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How fulsome must it be to stay behind,
And die of rank diseases here at home? *Orway's Orphan.*
2. Of a rank odious smell.
White satyrion is of a dainty smell, and bean-flowers:
again, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those
not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and fulsome smell.
Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 507.
3. Tending to obscenity.
A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more
fulsome than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*
FULSOMELY. *adv.* [from fulsome.] Nauseously; rankly; ob-
scenely.
FULSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from fulsome.]
1. Nauseousness.
2. Rank smell.
3. Obscenity.
No decency is considered, no fulsomeness is omitted, no venom
is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*
FULMADO. *n. f.* [fulmas, Latin.] A smoked fish.
Fish that serve the hotter countries, they used at first to
fume, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying
them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which
they purchased the name of fumadoes. *Caretu.*
FULMAGE. *n. f.* [from fumus, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Ditt.*
FULMATORY. *n. f.* [fulmaria, Lat. fumetarius, Fr.] See FUMITORY.
It hath divided leaves resembling those of the umbelliferous
plants: the flowers, which are collected into a spike, are of
an anomalous figure, somewhat resembling a papilionaceous
flower, consisting of two petals or leaves, open like two lips,
the upper lip ending in a spur: the footstalk is joined to the
middle part of the flower: the fruit is either of a long or a
round figure, which is like a pod. *Müller.*
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumatory,
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
TO FUMBLE. *v. n.* [fummelen, Dutch.]
1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.
Our mechanick thefts will have their atoms never once to
have fumbled in these their motions, nor to have produced any
inept system. *Cudworth.*
2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.
Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been
fumbling half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
3. To play childishly.
I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers,
and smile upon his finger's end. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
TO FUMBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.
As many farewells as be stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and consign'd kisses to them,
He fumbles up all in one loose adieu. *Shakespeare.*
His greasy bald-pate choir
Came fumbling o'er the heads, in such an agony,
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
FUMBLER. *n. f.* [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.
FUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from fumble.] In an awkward manner.
FUME. *n. f.* [fume, French; fumus, Latin.]
1. Smoke.

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2. Thus